[AUGUST, MDCCLXIX.] NUMB. [194.]

# THE SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY GAZETTE; JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1769.

From SAY's Weekly Journal, of May 27, 1769.

To the PRINTER.

FOR ſeveral days it has been induſtriouſly reported, that all diſputes between Great Britain and the Colonies would ſoon be happily adjuſted to their mutual ſatisfaction, and I have been repeatedly told, by perſons known to be connected with thoſe who have the adminiſtration of public affairs, and who pretend to derive their information from that ſource; that the miniſtry have fully reſolved to promote the repeal of the late acts impoſing duties on paper, glaſs, &c. imported into America, at the next ſeſſion of parliament; and this intelligence which was at firſt propagated by that miniſterial hireling *Creſs*, has been ſince conveyed to almoſt every perſon known to correſpond with the Colonies. But who that has the leaſt knowledge of the temper and deſigns of adminiſtration will believe it, or become the dupe of an artifice ſo ſlender?---Sic notus Ulyſſes?---Is this intelligence conſiſtent with the meaſures which the miniſtry have hitherto intemperately purſued, with the Colonies? Or is it compatible with thoſe *addreſſes* and *reſolves* which they have procured from both Houſes of P------t, or with the language they have three times delivered through the mouth of the ****.---By no means,---Equo ne credite teucri,---It is but the flimſey artifice of an embarraſſed miniſter, who hopes by this impoſition, to allay thoſe tumults in America, which from the nature of his late meaſures he both expects and dreads. Well does he know that the Colonies have for ſeveral months patiently waited, expecting from their petitions and the juſtice of the Britiſh Legiſlature, a redreſs of their grievances, and he alſo knows, that when they diſcover the Parliament is prorogued, and their expectations diſappointed, diſorders will naturally ariſe in America, which added to the oppoſition he has wantonly excited in this kingdom, will induce our gracious Sovereign to diſcard a t--s ſervant, whoſe miſconduct directly tends to alienate from the King, the affections both of his Britiſh and American ſubjects. To avoid conſequences ſo fatal to his political exiſtence, the miniſter has cauſed his dependents to propagate the report of his favourable diſpoſition towards the Colonies, that it may be tranſmitted to them by their Britiſh correſpondents, and the people in America, by this artifice, may be induced to ſuſpend their oppoſition another year, expecting an event, which thoſe in power have no intention ever to procure.---As the way by which I have obtained this intelligence is not acceſſible to every perſon, I think it my duty in this manner to communicate it to the public, and am, &c.

CAIUS MEMMIUS.

LONDON, MAY 29.

FRIDAY a motion was made in the court of common-pleas, for a rule, for lord Halifax to ſhew cauſe why Mr. Wilkes's demurrer ſhould not be withdrawn, and the proceedings go on againſt his lordſhip, they having been ſtopped by his plea of Mr. Wilkes's being an outlaw. The rule was granted, upon Mr. Serjeant Glynn's producing a certificate from the court of King's bench, that Mr. Wilkes's outlawry was illegal; and the court have granted ten days to his lordſhip to ſhew cauſe, &c. Long and learned arguments were made uſe of by the counſel, who were, for Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Serjeant Leigh; for lord Halifax, Mr. Serjeant Davy, Mr. Serjeant Naires.

Friday was married, at Woobern Abbey, his Grace the Duke of Graſton, to Miſs Wrotteſley, third daughter of the Rev. Sir Richard Wrotteſley, Bart. and Dean of Worceſter. The Duke and Dutcheſs of Marlborough, with the Earl and Counteſs Gower, and ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction, were preſent on the occaſion.

Friday Mr. Ramſay, in the name of Earl Stanhope now at Geneva, made a donation to the Britiſh muſeum, of the original articles preſented by the Barons of Runny-Mead to King John 1215, as the ground-work for his Magna Charta, of which the original, part of the Cottonian collection, had been already depoſited in the muſeum. This ancient parchment has ſomething more to recommend it to the veneration of Engliſhmen than other matters of mere antiquity, as it preſerves ſome particulars concerning the hiſtory of their happy conſtitution, which would otherwiſe have been unknown or miſtaken. By a compariſon of theſe articles with the compleat ratification of them in the great charter of King John, it appears that the parliamentary rights of the ſmaller freeholders, and the liberties of the boroughs, were eſtabliſhed by the King in oppoſition to the views of the Barons, who only ment to make themſelves independent of the crown, without any regard either to the liberty of the people or the ſafety of the ſtate. This wiſe policy of the King, though ineffectual during the weak and turbulent reign of his ſon, ſhone forth under his grandſon Edward the firſt; who, upon the principle of King John, gave a regular form to the houſe of commons, and an opening to that balance of power which produces liberty and equal laws, without looſing ſight of that due ſubordination by which alone the ſeveral powers of the ſtate can be called forth, united, and exerted for the common good.

*Extract of a letter from Oletta, April 28.*

"The King's troops which are in garriſon at Ajaccio, having advanced towards Alata and Oporto, fell ſo ſuddenly upon thoſe places, that the inhabitants fled in the greateſt terror, abandoning their houſes, and leaving their wives, children and effects, to the mercy of the enemy. The taking of theſe two places enables the French by their ſituation, to penetrate farther into the iſle; nevertheleſs the attempt may coſt them dear, as one of the chiefs of the nation is encamped in the neighbourhood with a body of 8000 men.

"The French cavalry have taken poſt near Oletta, on the heights of Monte-Bello, and their infantry are encamped in ſuch a manner that they extend to the declivity of the mountains on the ſide of San Fiorenzo. Paoli, with the chiefs of his nation, obſerves all theſe different camps, and has diſtributed a large body of armed peaſants, ſome of them on the ſide of Mariana, and ſome towards Murato, where he is preparing to defend himſelf vigorouſly. The Count de Vaux, on his part, viſits all his poſts every day, eſpecially thoſe on the ſide of Oletta, whither he repairs very frequently with his ſtaff-officers, and is continually throwing up new entrenchments there."

MAY 30. It is ſaid that the ſubſtance of the news arrived from the Eaſt-Indies is, that the celebrated Hyder Ally having ſent his ſon to negotiate matters with the Nabob, had entered into a ſtrict treaty with that Potentate, and was ſupplied by him with a body of 30,000 men, who made an attack, a ſhort time after upon the advanced guard of the Engliſh army, who were entrenched in a wild part of the country, at a great diſtance from Madraſs; that Hyder Ally loſt a great number of men upon this occaſion, and was obliged to retire; but as the vanguard of the Engliſh, were in a ſituation that rendered it impoſſible to ſupply them for any length of time with proviſions; it was thought neceſſary to order them to join the main body, which they did the following night; after ſeveral ſlight ſkirmiſhes with the enemy, our troops, having intelligence that another large body of natives had joined Hyder Ally, thought it adviſeable, to prevent being ſurrounded, to retire nearer to Madraſs, which they did in good order; and as they had been reinforced by a number of freſh troops, and had got a good train of artillery, they were under little apprehenſions from their enemies, when the letters came away.

JUNE 1. A letter from Leghorn, which arrived by the laſt mail, contains the following extraordinary piece of intelligence: "By an account from the Chevalier de Saintgrieu, who attacked, and carried the paſs of Borgo, we are aſſured, that ſeveral women were found in arms at that place, and that great numbers of them, inſpired with the flame of liberty, had inſiſted upon following the main body of Paoli's troops, in order to take care of the ſick and wounded, provide proviſions and forage for the army, and do other offices to leſſen the fatigue of the men."

As the laſt packets from the Eaſt-Indies have not yet been opened, we cannot pretend to lay the exact ſtate of affairs, in that part of the world, before the public; but, by the moſt probable accounts, our ſituation at Madraſs is not ſo deſperate as ſome people have repreſented. By a paſſenger who is juſt arrived in one of the ſhips, we are informed, that the Governor and Council were making great preparations, when he came away, to put the White-Town in a ſtate of defence; that our troops were in high ſpirits, notwithſtanding a putrid fever had, for ſome time, raged among them, and proved very fatal to many; that our people ſeemed under no apprehenſions of a viſit from the French at Pondicherry, which is about ſixty-three miles to the ſouth of Madraſs, they having hitherto, at leaſt to appearance, conducted themſelves in a very peaceable manner towards us; and that they will be able to ſuſtain a ſiege a long time, provided the enemy are not able to deprive them of the freſh water which they are forced to fetch from ſprings at a good diſtance from the town, the front of which ſtands toward the ſea, while a ſalt water river runs on the rear of it, which prevents the freſh water from coming to it.

One of the articles of diſagreeable intelligence from Fort St. George, is ſaid to be an account of the Armenian and Gentoo inhabitants having made an inſurrection in the Black-Town, which had been with great difficulty quelled by the Governor.

The celebrated Hyder Ally, who has been ſo formidable to the Engliſh troops at Madraſs, was, ſome years ago, a ſerjeant of Seapoys in the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice, and ſhewed at that time the ſtrongeſt marks of poſſeſſing great courage, and an uncommon capacity.

JUNE 2. A report now prevails, that the frontier province of Minapoor was overrun by the Marattas and Simmondars, when the laſt letters came from India, and that two powerful Subahs had threatened the provinces of Metallipatam, and Nezampatam.

A plan is now under conſideration for making the iſland of Bermuda a free-port, in conſequence of ſome petitions laid before the Lords of Trade, for the better promotion of trade and commerce.

They write from Warſaw, that the late diſgrace put upon Prince Charles Biron, in degrading him from the rank of Major General in the Ruſſian ſervice, is owing to his having been detected in forming deſigns, to act in concert with the Confederates of Poland.

JUNE 5. Laſt Tueſday John Sawbridge, Eſq; was admitted into the freedom of the Fiſhmongers Company, and intends to offer himſelf to the Ward of Biſhopſgate, to ſucceed Sir Matthew Blackiſton as their Alderman.

It is now ſaid, that William Beckford, Eſq; will be choſen Lord Mayor, and John Sawbridge, and James Townſhend, Eſquires, Sheriffs for this city for the year enſuing.

It is reported a petition is already prepared to be laid before the Livery at the common-hall which is to be held for the election of ſheriffs and other officers, on midſummer-day next.

It is reported that a private treaty has been for ſome time negotiating between the Republic of Venice, and the States of Corſica.

A letter from Warſaw mentions two actions to have happened between the Ruſſians and Confederates, in both which the former were worſted, having had upwards of an hundred men killed.

The want of infantry amongſt the Confederates, (according to the ſame letters) which has often occaſioned their defeat, is in a great meaſure compenſated by the facility with which they make ſuch rapid courſes as greatly harraſs the Ruſſians. One Ruſſian detachment, we are told, in the ſpace of three months, has traverſed upwards of 600 leagues, in marches and counter-marches, through a very bad part of the country.

They write from Breſt, that a great number of galley-ſlaves are ordered to work on the new fortifications now erecting at the iſle of Aix, the mouth of the river Villaine, and other parts on the coaſt of Brittany.

Wedneſday the Aurora, Captain William Fuller, ſailed for the Downs, on a voyage to Fort Auguſtine, in Eaſt-Florida, with Denys Rolle, Eſq; and near a hundred of his ſettlers for that province.

Saturday ſe'nnight, the 27th of May died, in the 25th year of her age, at her houſe at Eſher, in Surry, after a very long and painful illneſs, which ſhe bore with great patience and fortitude, Mrs. Ogilvie, the wife of Mr. Charles Ogilvie, Merchant in London, one of the loveliеſt of women, the beſt of wives, the tendereſt and moſt affectionate of mothers, the irreparable loſs of whom, has plunged her unfortunate huſband and family into the deepeſt ſorrow. Laſt Saturday her corpſe was depoſited by the remains of her father and mother in the church of St. Martin's in the fields.

JUNE 6. Notwithſtanding the report in ſome of the papers to the contrary, it is aſſerted, that Mr. Murray, the Britiſh reſident at Conſtantinople, has never received any marks of neglect from the Porte, who have always ſhewed him the ſame proofs of regard they did to the other chriſtian ambaſſadors, with whoſe ſtages they ſeemed moſt deſirous of living on a peaceable footing; and that the Ruſſian envoy's being ſet at liberty, was in a great meaſure owing to the good offices of Mr. Murray.

The accounts arrived by the Flanders Mail yeſterday relating to Corſica are extremely contradictory. Advices from Cervione, dated the 9th of May, declare that Paoli had attacked the French in the defile of Tenda, totally routed their advanced guard, killed ſeveral hundreds, and took a great number of priſoners. But letters from Paris ſay, that on the 9th of laſt month 4000 Corſicans had paſſed the river Guolo, and attacked their army on the left, Count de Vaux ordered that wing to be re-inforced with 8000 men, under the Marquis d'Eſcouloubre, the Corſicans received ſuch a repulſe from the bayonets of the French, that they were obliged to throw themſelves into the river, and endeavoured to repaſs it by ſwimming, on which occaſion a vaſt number was drowned. A further account from Bruſſels ſays, that letters have been received there, confirming the ſucceſs of the French troops, with the addition of the Corſicans having loſt 800 men, with ſeveral officers of rank, and that they had been obliged to abandon ſome of their moſt advantageous poſts, in conſequence of the vigorous efforts of their enemies, who had taken poſſeſſion of the heights, and all that part of the iſland adjacent to the river Guolo.

JUNE 7. Yeſterday morning ſeveral gentlemen, agents for the colonies, attended the levee of the Earl of Rochfort, on affairs of moment relative to North-America.

Copy of a letter written by Prince Galitzin, commander in chief of the Ruſſian army, to the Empreſs his miſtreſs, informing her Majeſty of the advantages obtained by him over the Turkiſh troops.

"*Moſt Gracious Sovereign*,

"I have the honour of ſending your Imperial Majeſty advice, by this letter written in great haſte, of a ſignal victory gained by us, this day, over the enemy, by the aid of the moſt high, and the good fortune which attends your Majeſty's arms. The Turkiſh army, commanded by Caraman Pacha, who arrived here lately, in ſpite of its advantageous poſition under the cannon of the fortreſs of Choczim, has been attacked, defeated, and driven part of it into the town, and part into the country. All their camp is taken. I ſhall not fail ſoon to ſend your Majeſty an exact detail of this glorious day.

*I am, with the moſt profound reſpect,*
*Your Majeſty's moſt devoted ſubject,*
PRINCE ALEXANDER GALITZIN."

*Camp at Choczim,*
19th *April, Old Style*, 1769.

Prince Galitzin, after ſinging Te Deum for his late victory, put in march the 2d of May, to re-occupy the camp of Kalus, and refreſh his troops. The ſame day the Pacha of Natolia, having collected ſome of the run-aways, and maſſacred the Jews and Chriſtians whom the Pacha of Choczim had turned out of that city as uſeleſs mouths, advanced and attacked the Ruſſians in their march, but they only took about ten empty waggons, the Captain who covered the train with 80 men, keeping them off for four hours without looſing a ſingle man. In the mean time Prince Prozorowſki was detached to engage the Pacha of Natolia, which he did with ſuch courage and conduct, that the enemies ſoon gave way, and were purſued as far as Pruth. The Turks left 300 men on the place; ſeveral camels and mules fell into the hands of the Ruſſians, who alſo took on this occaſion four more flags, a pair of kettledrums, and the military cheſt valued at 40,000 crowns.

We are told from Warſaw, that while Prince Galitzin, with the other Ruſſian Generals, is penetrating into the Turkiſh territories, General Olitz, with a conſiderable corps under his command, remains behind, in Poland, to protect their magazines there, againſt the incurſions of the Tartars, and the Confederates of Bar.

JUNE 9. The return of the Earl of Harcourt from France, we are credibly informed, has no relation to any miſunderſtanding between the two courts.

It is ſaid orders have lately been received here to inſure, at a high premium, the merchant-ſhips of a certain nation, which occaſions odd conjectures.

Very warm work is expected at Guildhall on the 24th inſtant, as a very formidable body of liverymen are determined to favour the motion for an addreſs to his Majeſty, and a conſiderable number are alſo as reſolutely bent to oppoſe it; which makes a great magiſtrate ſomewhat uneaſy, as having a very difficult part to act on this occaſion.

Notwithſtanding the repeated ill ſucceſs of the French in Corſica, they have ſtill the aſſurance to aſſert, in ſome letters from thence, that they do not doubt being maſters of Corte in a week's time.

JUNE 10. His Majeſty's ſloop Weaſle, that is ſailed for Bengal, has on board two experienced Engineers, who, in conjunction with Governor O'Hara, are to take a ſurvey of all the fortifications on the coaſt of Africa.

*Extract of an authentic letter from Leghorn, May 19.*

"All the news, at preſent, is about Corſica, which I ſhall ſtrive to lay down to you in as fair and clear a light as I poſſibly can. The French troops were going on glorioſuſly and advancing towards the center of the iſland. In the mean time General Paoli was lying very quiet, with 12,000 of his troops, in the plain of Roſtino, after the action which happened on the 6th inſt. (which I ſuppoſe you have been informed of) and knowing the deſign of the French General, had given orders to the heads of the towns of Lento, Caravaggio, Olinetta, Rutoli, Murato, Veſcovato, Borgo, di Corſaconi, Caſabianca, Caſtocia and Ampugnani, as the French troops advanced towards them to abandon their different towns without making the leaſt reſiſtance or loſing any time, which was done accordingly, and the French advanced to a little as he expected. In the mean time he gave the neceſſary orders, and diſtributed his forces in order to receive them as follows; he divided his whole body into three different detachments, the firſt, conſiſting of 5000 men, he kept under his own command on the ſpot they then were; the ſecond, conſiſting of 4000, he put under that of Clem. de Paoli, his brother, and ordered them to march to the right of the plain on the riſing ground, and the third, conſiſting of 3000, commanded by John Charles Sellicitri, was ſent to the riſing ground on the left. He then called together all thoſe that had abandoned the aforeſaid places, armed them, and ſent them under the command of Sig. Rocco Sera, well diſpoſing them in ambuſcade, near the places the French were obliged to paſs, and gave each of them the neceſſary advices how they were to act to accompliſh his deſign. The French army, then under the command of General Vaux, after the action of Ponte Novo, advanced with great ſpirits, and without any reſiſtance got poſſeſſion of thoſe places the Corſicans had abandoned, and arrived ſafe the 30th inſt. under Roſtino. As ſoon as they arrived there, General Paoli gave orders immediately for his troops to march, and at the ſame time to thoſe on the right and left heights to do the ſame. He began the attack in front, and immediately the right and left followed; and the exceſſive fire from the Corſicans put the French army into a general confuſion, and obliged them to make a very ſcandalous retreat with all expedition. In this confuſion they retired, thinking to go back the ſame way they came, with the Corſicans following them very cloſe; but to their great ſurprize, they found themſelves ſtopped by the body which was compoſed of the people who had abandoned the aforeſaid towns, and found themſelves ſhut in on every ſide. The ſlaughter of the French army is ſuch, that they themſelves confeſs to have loſt at leaſt 4000 men dead on the field, a number of priſoners taken (and amongſt the reſt a ſmall party of rebellious Corſicans in the French ſervice, who will not miſs undergoing a rigorous puniſhment) and a great number of wounded and deſerters in this action, but the exact

[Turn to the laſt Page.]

## LONDON, May 30.

The MIDDLESEX PETITION having greatly excited the curiosity of the public, we are happy in having been able to procure them the following copy of it, viz.

To the KING's most excellent MAJESTY.

The humble PETITION of the Freeholders of the County of MIDDLESEX.

*Most gracious Sovereign,*

WE, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Freeholders of the County of Middlesex, beg leave with all affectionate submission and humility, to throw ourselves at your Royal feet, and humbly to implore your paternal attention to those grievances, of which this county and the whole nation complain, and those fearful apprehensions with which the whole British empire is most justly alarmed. With great grief and sorrow we have long beheld the endeavours of certain evil-minded persons, who, attempt to infuse into your royal mind, notions and opinions of the most dangerous and pernicious tendency, and who promote and counsel such measures as cannot fail to destroy that harmony and confidence, which should ever subsist between a just and virtuous prince and a free and loyal people. For this unaffected purpose, they have introduced into every part of the administration of our happy, legal constitution, a certain unlimited and indefinite discretionary power; to prevent which is the sole aim of all our laws, and was the sole cause of all those disturbances and revolutions, which formerly distracted this unhappy country; for our ancestors, by their own fatal experience, well knew, that, in a state where discretion begins, law, liberty, and safety end. Under the pretence of this discretion, or, as it was formerly, and has been lately called, law of state, we have seen English subjects, and even a member of the British legislature, arrested by virtue of a general warrant, issued by a secretary of state, contrary to the law of the land: Their houses rifled and plundered, their papers seized, and used as evidence upon trial: Their bodies committed to close imprisonment: The Habeas Corpus eluded: Trial by jury discountenanced, and the first law-officer of the crown publicly insinuating that juries are not to be trusted: Printers punished by the ministry in the supreme court, without a trial by their equals, without any trial at all: The remedy of the law for false imprisonment barred and defeated: The plaintiff and his attorney, for their appeal to the law of the land, punished by expences and imprisonment, and made, by forced engagements, to desist from their legal claim: A writing determined to be a libel by a court where it was not cognizable in the first instance, contrary to law, because all appeal is thereby cut off, and inferior courts and juries influenced by such predetermination: A person condemned in the said court as the author of the supposed libel unheard, without defence or trial: Unjust treatment of petitions, by selecting only such parts as might be wrested to criminate the petitioner, and refusing to hear those which might procure him redress: The thanks of one branch of the legislature proposed by a minister to be given to an acknowledged offender for his offence, with the declared intention of screening him from law: Attachments wrested from their original intent of removing obstructions to the proceedings of law, to punish, by sentence of arbitrary fine and imprisonment, without trial or appeal, supposed offences committed out of court: Perpetual imprisonment of an Englishman without trial, conviction, or sentence, by the same mode of attachment, wherein the same person is at once party, accuser, judge and jury: Instead of the ancient and legal civil police, the military introduced at every opportunity, unnecessarily and unlawfully patroling the streets, to the alarm and terror of the inhabitants: The lives of many of your Majesty's innocent subjects destroyed by military execution: Such military execution solemnly adjudged to be legal: Murder abetted, encouraged, and rewarded: The civil magistracy rendered contemptible by the appointment of improper and incapable persons: The civil magistrates tampered with by administration, and neglecting and refusing to discharge their duty: Mobs and rioters hired and raised by the ministry, in order to justify and recommend their own illegal proceedings, and to prejudice your Majesty's mind by false insinuations against the loyalty of your Majesty's subjects: The freedom of election violated by corrupt and undue influence, by unpunished violence and murder: The just verdicts of juries, and the opinion of the judges, over-ruled by false representations to your Majesty; and the determinations of the law set aside, by new, unprecedented and dangerous means; thereby leaving the guilty without restraint, and the injured without redress, and the lives of your Majesty's subjects at the mercy of every ruffian protected by administration: Obsolete and vexatious claims of the crown set on foot for partial and election purposes: Partial attacks on the liberty of the press; the most daring and pernicious libels against the constitution, and against the liberty of the subject, being allowed to pass unnoticed, whilst the slightest libel against a minister is punished with the utmost rigour: Wicked attempts to encrease and establish a standing army, by endeavouring to vest in the crown an unlimited power over the militia; which, should they succeed, must, sooner or later, subvert the constitution, by augmenting the power of administration in proportion to their delinquency: Repeated endeavours to diminish the importance of members of parliament individually, in order to render them more dependant on administration collectively; even threats having been employed by ministers to suppress the freedom of debate; and the wrath of parliament denounced against measures authorised by the law of the land: Resolutions of one branch of the legislature, set up as the law of the land, being a direct usurpation of the rights of the two other branches, and therefore a manifest infringement of the constitution: Public money shamefully squandered and unaccounted for, and all inquiry into the estate of arrears into the civil list prevented by the ministry: Inquiry into a pay-master's public accounts stopped in the exchequer, though the sums unaccounted for by that pay-master amount to above forty millions sterling: Public loans perverted to private ministerial purposes: Prostitution of public honours and rewards to men, who can neither plead public virtue nor services: Irreligion and immorality, so eminently discountenanced by your Majesty's royal example, encouraged by administration both by example and precept. The same discretion has been extended, by the same evil counsellors, to your Majesty's dominions in America, and has produced to our suffering fellow-subjects in that part of the world, grievances and apprehensions similar to those of which we complain at home:

*Most gracious Sovereign,*

Such are the grievances and apprehensions which have long disconcerted and disturbed the greatest and best part of your Majesty's loyal subjects. Unwilling, however, to interrupt your royal repose, though ready to lay down our lives and fortunes for your Majesty's service, and for the constitution as by law established, we have waited patiently, expecting a constitutional remedy by the means of our own representatives; but our legal and free choice having been repeatedly rejected, and the right of election now finally taken from us, by the unprecedented seating of a candidate who was never chosen by the county, and who, even to become a candidate, was obliged fraudulently to vacate his seat in parliament, under the pretence of an insignificant place, invited thereto by the prior declaration of a minister, that whoever opposed our choice, though with but four votes, should be declared member for the county: We see ourselves, by this act, deprived even of the franchises of Englishmen, reduced to the most abject state of slavery, and left without hopes or means of redress, but from your Majesty or God.

Deign then, most gracious sovereign, to listen to the prayer of the most faithful of your Majesty's subjects; and to banish from your royal favour, trust and confidence, for ever, those evil and pernicious counsellors, who have endeavoured to alienate the affection of your Majesty's most sincere and dutiful subjects, and whose suggestions tend to deprive your people of their dearest and most essential rights; and who have traitorously dared to depart from the spirit and letter of those laws which have secured the crown of these realms to the house of Brunswick, in which we make our most earnest prayers to God, that it may continue entailed to the latest posterity.

(Copy) *Signed by 15[illegible] freeholders.*

## BOSTON, July 19.

WE are assured the House of Representatives of this province, in the late session of the General Assembly, wrote a very cordial answer to the polite letter lately received from the Honourable House of Burgesses of Virginia.

The Representatives of this province have, in a large house of upwards of an hundred members, unanimously remonstrated against the administration of Sir Francis Bernard, Baronet, of Nettleham, Governor of the province, as having been corrupt and arbitrary; and humbly petitioned the King that he may be FOR EVER removed from this government.----It is said that above a dozen articles are therein exhibited against him, with authentic proofs, chiefly taken from his own letters, and speeches of former and later dates.

We are told, that the infamous Verres will certainly take his departure from hence next week, to answer before an awful tribunal for high crimes and misdemeanors, having been the grand instrument in promoting that discord and animosity which has for some years past disturbed the repose of the S------n, and threatened the ruin of the whole British empire.

*Go hated ..... by all countries curs'd,*
*And when arriv'd in Britain, do your worst;*
*We'll clip your wings, your future flight prevent,*
*And fill your wretched soul with discontent.*
*Your wicked actions in your face shall stare,*
*Front a remonstrance that shall meet you there.*

## NEW-HAVEN, July 21.

The merchants and traders in this town, according to adjournment, met on Monday, the 10th instant, July, when the committee, appointed at their last meeting, reported, that it is the unanimous opinion of this committee, that the measure agreed to by the merchants, in Boston, New-York, and many other of the principal trading ports on the continent, to restrict the importation of goods from Great-Britain, until the act of parliament, laying duties on paper, glass, &c. shall be repealed, (if duly adhered to) will have the best tendency to obtain a redress of our grievances, and to promote industry, frugality, and manufactures among ourselves. And we concur in opinion with our brethren in the other colonies, that it is our duty to exert ourselves by all lawful means, to maintain our constitutional rights, especially that important one, not to be taxed but by our own consent, or that of our representatives. And that the security of our rights depends much on our union.

We are therefore of opinion, that it is expedient that the merchants and traders in this town, enter into an agreement by subscription, similar to those entered into by the merchants in Boston and New-York, not to import any goods from Great-Britain, except a few necessary articles to be enumerated in the agreement; not to purchase any imported by others, either in this or any of the other colonies, contrary to the true intent and meaning of said agreement, until the aforesaid act of parliament be repealed. And that some suitable persons be appointed to forward such subscription. And that the traders in the other towns in this colony be requested to concur in signing the same. And 'tis hoped that the people in general will so far countenance so salutary a measure as not to purchase goods of any person who shall violate this agreement, or act contrary to the true intent and meaning thereof.

Which report was unanimously approved, and accordingly an agreement similar to that entered into in New-York, subscribed by all that were present at the meeting; and the committee were desired to procure the same to be subscribed by the other traders in New-Haven; and also by the traders in the neighbouring towns.

## NEW-YORK, July 13.

Letters by Captain Rogers, who arrived here on Saturday in 27 days from Pensacola, brings advice of the much lamented death of Governor Elliot, who was found dead in his study, about 8 o'clock in the morning, just one month after his arrival. This melancholly event was the more surprising, as it was never discovered before, that he had the least disorder either in body or mind, and seemed to be in good health about an hour and an half before his death was discovered. His conduct had endeared him to the people, and raised high expectations of him in the general opinion. He had a commission to examine into the conduct of Governor B-----e, and call him to account. This, with the assistance of the council, he had executed with great address and impartiality, but seemed shocked at the atrociousness of some things that appeared on examination. The whole affair was to have been concluded the very day, or the day after, that proved his death. By this accident the supreme command again devolves upon B-----e, to the great regret of the council, who will nevertheless send home the whole account of his conduct as appears upon examination, which he has in vain endeavoured to prevent.

A parcel of earthen ware, wrought iron, and a few other packages of goods having been brought in here on Tuesday last, from New-Haven, lately imported there from Liverpool; it was found on inquiry, that they belonged and were consigned to persons in this city, save only the fifteen crates of earthen ware, the property of the master of the vessel in which they were imported, and by him sent here for sale.---But we have the pleasure to inform the public, that the owners of said goods, so far from insisting on their delivery here, agreeable to the tenor of the bills of lading, did very chearfully sign an order to the master of the vessel who brought them, to take them immediately back again to New-Haven; there to lie in store, until the late act of parliament, imposing duties on paper, glass, &c. is repealed.---And it is hoped that this example will prevent the like attempts for the future; and spare others the trouble and expence of double freight.---As the inhabitants of this city by no means choose that it should be exposed to the reproachful censure of being the common receptacle of prohibited goods, from all parts of the continent, which possibly might be the consequence of admitting their reception from any one colony.

JULY 17. By several private letters come by Capt. Salmon, from gentlemen in London to their correspondents here, we are assured there had appeared great dispositions in the parliament to repeal the late revenue act, could they have done it consistent with their own pretensions; and they further say, that it will be repealed the next sessions, on conditions the Americans behave with submission, and acknowledge their right of taxation. But if those be the terms, the struggle will not be so soon over; for although the colonies always have been, and are now, all submissive, yet it is hoped they never will yeild an unconstitutional obedience. Captain Davis, in the ship Hope, was to sail a day or two after Captain Salmon, and we hear he has 20,000l. sterl. in cash on board, for the use of the King's forces in these parts; an article wanted more than goods at this time.

JULY 20. We hear that his Excellency the Governor has received a letter, from Lord Hillsborough, by the last packet, intimating, that at the opening of the next session of parliament, conciliating measures would be pursued relative to America, and all its grievances redressed.

JULY 27. We hear from Newport, (in Rhode-Island) that a brig laden with wine and other valuable goods, was lately seized and brought in there by the armed schooner tender Liberty, (lately the property of Mr. Hancock of Boston, but seized, and converted into a tender by the commissioners of the customs) the brig was bound to New-London, but seized on suspicion of having broke bulk, and delivered part of her cargo. A sloop lying at Newport was suspected of having some of the brig's cargo on board, or of having assisted to convey it away, and was therefore boarded by the tender's people, and required to produce her papers. The captain who was just preparing to sail, said that he had accidentally left his papers on shore, and desired permission to fetch them. Being refused, and the sloop seized, he privately got on board a boat, and was going on shore, but being discovered by the tender's people, they fired upon him several times, and narrowly missed him; however he got safe on shore, and there made complaint to the captain of the tender, of the usage he had received. The captain (Reid) told him if he would point out the man who had fired upon him, he should be delivered up to justice. The captain of the sloop said he should know the man if he saw him, but did not know his name; On this, some of the tender's people were sent for; but the captain of the sloop did not discover the right man, till all the tender's people, one after another, were brought on shore, and none but a boy left on board, when in the dusk of the evening, on Wednesday the 19th, about forty men, said to be from Connecticut, boarded the schooner, and cut her cable, masts, and bowsprit, threw overboard her guns, the captain's desk, books, papers, cloaths, and every thing that was valuable, and scuttled the vessel, which drove along side a wharf, and there sunk. Her boats were drawn up in the street to the town-house, where they were by the populace converted into a bonfire. Mean while all the people belonging to the brig left her, and the captain of the sloop went on board, and turning the tender's people on shore, sailed away, it was not known where. The captain of the tender made complaint to the Governor, who told him he was ready to assist him in the discovering the offenders, and to bring them to justice, if they could be found; but reminded the captain that he had never shewn the commission, by which he acted and had made seizure of these and other vessels. The captain said he left it to the town to take charge of the hull of the vessel, which he refused to have any farther concern with, and no body else will meddle with her.

A day or two after, a court was held for the trial of the brig, but the people being all gone, and no evidence appearing to condemn her, she was discharged: The vessel and papers were delivered back to the captain, who sailed for the port of New-London, to which he belonged.

We hear from New-Hampshire, that Major Robert Rogers, has sailed from thence for England.

## PHILADELPHIA, July 17.

Captain Willson, from Cadiz, informs, that several transports and store-ships, with a large body of troops, &c. had sailed from Cadiz for the Havana, just before he arrived there. He also informs, that the Spaniards were sending all their ships of war to Ferrol, where there was forty sail collected, all full manned; but for what purpose Captain Willson could not learn.

On Thursday last his Majesty's 34th regiment, under the command of Col. Reid, embarked on board of the Earl of Donegal, Captain Ferguson, and the Pennsylvania-Farmer, Captain Blair, and sailed for Cork.

They write from London, That the most favourite toast there is, "*Long life to liberty, instant death to slavery, and a deep consumption to all the abettors of the latter.*"

JULY 20. Last week arrived in town the honourable Peyton Randolph, esq; speaker of the House of Burgesses in Virginia, and on Sunday last he set off for New-York, to meet the committee appointed for the settlement of the boundary between New-York and New-Jersey.

JULY 24. On Monday last a vessel arrived at this port from Yarmouth, with a load of malt, shipped in May last, the committee of merchants being informed thereof, convened at the coffee-house, when Mr. Amos Strettell, to whom they understood the cargo was consigned, was pleased, at their desire, to communicate the letter he had received by the vessel, which he said was all he knew of the matter; from the letter it appeared that the cargo was consigned to the captain, who had orders to value himself on Mr. Strettell.

The committee after some deliberation, understanding it was the desire of a great number of their fellow citizens that the matter should be referred to a general meeting of the inhabitants, agreed thereto.

Whereupon the inhabitants being next day convened at the state-house, and having the whole circumstances of the affair explained to them.

*Unanimously resolved*, That the importation of the malt, shipped the 5th day of May last, by Christopher Eaton of Yarmouth, on board the Charming Polly, James Henderson, master, is contrary to the spirit of the agreements entered into by the merchants and traders of this city on the 6th of February, and 10th of March last; that it is an attempt to counteract the same, and ought to be discouraged.

At this instant the brewers of this city attended in a body with an agreement which they had drawn up and signed, wherein they engage, that as the load of malt just arrived, was shipped contrary to the agreement of the merchants and traders, they will not purchase any part of it; nor will they brew the same, or any part thereof, for any person whatever.

This agreement being read, was received with universal applause, after which,

*Unanimously resolved*, That in order effectually to discourage such attempts for the future, no person ought to purchase any part of this cargo.

That every person who shall purchase this cargo of malt, or any part or parcel thereof, or who shall assist in the sale of it, or be anyways concerned in unloading, storing, or removing it, shall be considered as a person who has not a just sense of liberty, and as an enemy to his country.

*Extract of a letter from London, dated May 13, 1769.*

"There was a message came into the city from the ministry last Tuesday, that the merchants might be assured, the revenue acts for America would be repealed at the opening of next session, without further discussion of the matter of right, and that the King had given his consent thereto. It is from undoubted authority we are informed, this was a determination in council; but as it seems to contradict the King's speech, we cannot advise you, on the ministry's giving out such information, to alter your resolutions respecting importations: We wish you may *stand your ground*, at the same time flatter ourselves, the conduct of our friends in Pennsylvania will be pacific, and not run into any tumultuous proceedings. If your merchants would petition as a mercantile body, without taking any notice of the right, we have reason to expect you would have immediate redress.

We hear that the above declaration of the ministry was looked on in the city of London, as a ministerial blind. It therefore behoves every American to take care how he is taken in.

JULY 27. The following is an extract of a letter from London, dated May 22, 1769. "The session of Parliament is now brought to a conclusion, without repealing the act you complain of, which I am heartily sorry for. I am sorry for it, on many accounts; besides that I think the repeal would have been granted with a much better grace this year than next, or any subsequent session. However, you will have heard by the same packet that brings you the King's speech, which appears to speak a different language, that if the behaviour of the colonies doth not prevent it, the repeal will certainly take place next session; and I firmly believe it will.---Of course, all this misunderstanding between us will, I hope, be at an end. I know some people here, whom you are not acquainted with, think you ought, by no means, to place any confidence in the vague promises of a ministry, so seemingly contrary to the sentiment delivered by the King. But I am of a quite different opinion, and time only can shew, who is in the right. As for Wilkes, he seems only to have been made a tool of, he is like now to sink into oblivion, and to be left in lurch by his pretended abettors, unless some strange unlooked for accident, should once more recall him into notice. G. Grenville made a long speech in his favour the last day of the session, to the astonishment of every body that heard him, and which hath lost him the few friends his former unworthy conduct had left him; so that I see not the least sign of a change of ministry. On the contrary, the Duke of Grafton appears to be stronger every day, and will receive no contemptible acquisition of power, from his alliance with the Duke of Bedford, whose niece he is to marry in a few days. Hawke and Granby, two popular men, preside over the navy and army, and the other departments of administration are mostly filled with men equal to any who are now out of place, and who rank themselves among the patriots of the present day. From the East-Indies we have late accounts, that a war is kindling there; which whatever be its final determination, will certainly be attended with an enormous expence to the company, which has made their stock sink a little. Indeed I always considered our territory there as held upon a most precarious tenor.---Russia, Turkey, and Poland, are now in arms; the last, in particular, is in the saddest situation that can well be imagined. How soon the flames of war may spread further, it is not easy to say. Our best security lies in our fleets

tion at an iſland, in our ſuperior naval force; and above all, in the debility and poverty of our moſt potent neighbours the French, whoſe finances are in a much worſe condition than our own, enormous as our national debt is now become. Lord Chatham, whom I have ſo often mentioned to you, is, I am lately informed, in ſuch a ſtate of health, as leaves no room to expect he will ever more intermeddle in public affairs. Mr. Wedderburn has figured away of late as a flaming patriot, and hath in the heat of his zeal, thrown up his ſeat in parliament, which he had accepted of Sir Lawrence Dundaſs, on condition of his ſupporting the adminiſtration. He thought fit, ſome time ſince, to attach himſelf to George Grenville, and hopes not only to be brought in again, before the parliament re-aſſembles, through his and lord Temple's intereſt, but to be raiſed to the higheſt ſtations of the law, when they get into power."

JULY 31. Laſt Saturday morning the Brig Speedwell, Capt. Strickland, arrived here from Liverpool, which place he left the 25th of May. It being reported ſhe had dry goods on board for ſeveral merchants, contrary to the agreement of non-importation, the committee immediately aſſembled, when they requeſted (in the afternoon) the attendance of the gentlemen to whom the goods belonged; and although it appeared the goods were ordered long before the agreement, they generouſly ſubmitted to have them ſtored; an example worthy of imitation. The Captain will be obliged to carry his venture back.

We hear that John Hughes, Eſq; is appointed Collector of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, for the port of Piſcataqua, in New-England.

Several letters from London, of a late date ſay, That the diſputes between Great-Britain and the colonies, will undoubtedly be ſettled to ſatisfaction the next ſeſſion of parliament.

CHARLES-TOWN, AUGUST 22.

HIS Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleaſed to appoint George Gabriel Powell, Eſq; to be one of his Majeſty's Aſſiſtant Judges of the Court of General Seſſions, &c. and Court of Common Pleas, in this Province.

William Gibbes, Eſq; elected for St. John's Pariſh, in Colleton County; Thomas Bee, and Stephen Drayton, Eſqrs; for St. Luke's; and Thomas Ferguſon, Eſq; for All Saints; have taken their Seats in the Honourable Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province.---William Boone, Eſq; having declined ſerving, a new Writ was iſſued on Friday laſt, for electing on Tueſday and Wedneſday the 19th and 20th Days of September next, two Members to repreſent in the Honourable Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, the Inhabitants of the Pariſh of St. John's, in Colleton County, in his and Mr. Ferguſon's Room; the latter having made his Election as above.

Thurſday laſt the Ship Mermaid, Capt. Samuel Ball, ſen. arrived here from London, in whom came Paſſengers, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, the Rev. Mr. Morgan, for St. Mark's Pariſh, Dr. Eliſha Poinſett, Mr. John M'Queen, Mr. Willſon, and ſundry others.

This Day and To-morrow comes on the Election of three Members to repreſent the Pariſh of St. Paul, in the preſent General Aſſembly, purſuant to the Writ iſſued for that Purpoſe; the former Election being declared void.

DIED.] Mrs. Rachel Howard, aged 75 Years, a Native of this Province, and Widow of Mr. Experience Howard.

*** The Printer of this Paper has juſt received a Parcel of the AMERICAN MAGAZINES, publiſhed in Philadelphia, by LEWIS NICOLA, which may be had at his Office in Elliott-ſtreet.

†§† A Number of Advertiſements omitted this Week for want of Room, ſhall be duly noticed in our next.

| *Auguſt* | CUSTOM-HOUSE, ENTRIES INWARD. | *From* |
|---|---|---|
| 16th. | Brig Prince of Wales, Thomas Maſon, | Philadelphia |
| | Sloop St. David, John Sawyer, | Bermuda |
| | Ship Mermaid, Samuel Ball, | London |
| 19th. | Schooner Charming Betſey, G. A. Young, | St. Auguſtine |
| *Auguſt* | ENTERED OUTWARD. | *For* |
| 15th. | Schooner Charming Jenny, George Pitt, | Antigua |
| 16th. | Brig Prince of Wales, Thomas Maſon, | Philadelphia |
| 17th. | Sloop Benjamin, Nathaniel Dickenſon, | Barbados |
| *Auguſt* | CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE. | *For* |
| 18th. | Ship Lloyd, Nicholas Pocock, | Briſtol |
| 21ſt. | Sloop Henry, John Todd, | St. Chriſtophers |

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Members of the SOUTH-CAROLINA SOCIETY, are deſired to attend at the *Quarterly Meeting* of the ſaid Society, to be held at the Houſe of Mr. Eliſha Poinſett, in Charles-Town, on Tueſday the 3d Day of October next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, in order to conſider and determine on the Expediency of ſelling Part of their Land in Anſonſborough.

*By Order of the Society,*
*Auguſt* 15, 1769. SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, Clerk.

To be HIRED out by the Month,
SIX NEGROES,
(Lately bought of Mr. Roger Champneys)
By JONES and RICHARDSON.

JUST IMPORTED,
*In the* MERMAID, *Captain* BALL, *from* LONDON,
BEST London duffils, nails, axes, ox chains, plane irons, ſmall box irons, ſad irons, pot hooks and ſpit racks, briar fithes, ſtones and pillars, rice ſickles, ſhovels, bellows, braſs mortars and peſtles, wool cards, iron tea kettles, coffee and chocolate pots, night and lock beer cocks, kitchen furniture of all kinds, cabinet makers, carpenters, bricklayers, and coopers tools in general, a few cheſts of tools for gentlemens uſe, very handſome grates and fenders, which, with a general aſſortment of other goods proper for the ſeaſon, are to be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms, at my ſtore on the Bay.

THOMAS WALTER.

JOHN GILES,
*Has imported in the* Mermaid, *Captain* Samuel Ball, *ſen. juſt arrived from* LONDON,
An ASSORTMENT of GOODS,
*Proper for the preſent and approaching SEASON, Among which are,*

WHITE, blue, and green PLAINS, London duffils, ſuperfine faſhionable broad cloths, with ſuitable trimmings, very neat bed patterns, bed blankets, ſtriped and white flannels, ſwanſkin, embоſſed ſerges, ſaddle cloth, callimancoes, tammies, durants, rich ſtriped thread ſatins, cotton and linen checks, Iriſh sheeting and ſhirting linens, Scotch osnabrugs, &c. which, with the goods lately imported from London and Briſtol, will make a very neat aſſortment, and are to be ſold on very reaſonable terms.

WINE, RUM, and other liquors, SALT and BAR IRON, to be ſold as uſual.

☞ The COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in payment.

GEORGE THOMSON,
*Has juſt imported in the* Mermaid, *Captain* Ball, *from* LONDON.
A Freſh ſupply of WHITE and COLOURED PLAINS, and beſt LONDON DUFFIL BLANKETS, which, with his former aſſortment of GOODS, he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms, at his ſtore in Tradd-Street.

At JOHN TUNNO's
*Mancheſter and Linen-Warehouſe,*
In BROAD-STREET,
Lately occupied by Meſſrs. BREWTON & SMITH,
*Juſt imported in the* Mermaid, *Captain* Samuel Ball, *from* LONDON, *and the laſt Veſſels from* ENGLAND,
A Large and compleat aſſortment of linen-drapery, and other goods, fitting for the preſent ſeaſon, which he will ſell by wholeſale, at ſuch prices as will afford good profit to thoſe who buy to ſell again; and in retail, on very low terms, for *caſh* or ſhort credit.---To any perſon buying to the amount of 20l. or upwards, for *caſh*, a diſcount of 3 per ct. will be made.

N. B. Silk umbrellas, and London porter in bottles.

ARCHITECTURE.
*Ut res geſta eſt Narrabo Ordine,*
EZRA WAITE,
Civil Architect, Houſe-builder in general, and Carver, from LONDON,

HAS finiſhed the architecture, conducted the execution thereof, viz. in the joiner way, all tabernacle frames, (but that in the dining-room excepted) and carved all the ſaid work in the four principal rooms; and alſo calculated, adjuſted, and draw'd at large for to work by, the Ionick entablature, and carved the ſame in the front and round the eaves, of MILES BREWTON, Eſquire's Houſe, on *White-Point*, for Mr. MONCRIEFF.---If on inſpection of the above mentioned work, and twenty-ſeven years experience, both in theory and practice, in noblemen and gentlemen's ſeats, be ſufficient to recommend; he flatters himſelf to give ſatisfaction to any gentleman, either by plans, ſections, elevations, or executions, at his houſe in *King-ſtreet*, next door to Mr. *Wainwright's*, where architecture is taught by a peculiar method never publiſhed in any book extant.

N. B. As MILES BREWTON, Eſquire's dining-room is of a new conſtruction, with reſpect to the finiſhing of windows and doorways, it has been induſtriouſly propagated by ſome, (believed to be Mr. *Kinſty Burden*, a carpenter) that the ſaid WAITE did not do the architecture, and conduct the execution thereof. Therefore the ſaid WAITE, begs leave to do himſelf juſtice in this public manner, and aſſure all gentlemen, that he the ſaid WAITE, did conſtruct every individual part, and drawed the ſame at large for the joiners to work by, and conducted the execution thereof. Any man that can prove to the contrary, the ſaid WAITE promiſes to pay him One Hundred GUINEAS, as witneſs my hand, this 22d day of *Auguſt*, 1769.

*Veritas odium parvit.* EZRA WAITE.

THE co-partnerſhip of CROSBY and TOOMER, having expired with the 15th inſt. *Auguſt*, they deſire all perſons indebted to them, to pay off their reſpective debts immediately; and all thoſe to whom the ſaid co-partnerſhip is indebted, are deſired to bring in their accounts, in order for ſettlement as ſoon as poſſible.

JOHN THOMPSON,
UMBRELLA MAKER, *in* CHURCH-STREET,
*next door to* Dr. HARRISON's,
ACQUAINTS the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he undertakes to make, mend, and cover Umbrellas, in the beſt and neateſt manner, and will be much obliged to the ladies and gentlemen for their cuſtom, as he is determined to uſe his utmoſt endeavours to give univerſal ſatisfaction to all thoſe who are pleaſed to employ him, as he intends to ſerve them on more reaſonable terms than any perſon in the Province.

N. B. All the various branches in the millinery and mantua-making buſineſs, performed in the neweſt and moſt faſhionable taſte, and on the moſt reaſonable terms, by

ELIZABETH THOMPSON.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,
A Tract of land containing about 460 acres, on Paris's iſland, well known for its goodneſs and ſituation, being fronting Beaufort town, and as good land for corn and indico as any in the province, and well ſituated for ſupplying the market of ſaid town, as not lying more than five miles down ſaid river. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſame, may know the conditions by applying to me, or Mr. John Grayſon, in the town of Beaufort, where a plat of the ſame may be ſeen. HILDERSON WIGG.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS LEE, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are requeſted to call and ſettle the ſame: and thoſe to whom the ſaid eſtate is any ways indebted, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, to

WILLIAM LEE, Executor.

To be SOLD,
A Strong, healthy NEGRO Girl, about 13 Years old. Apply to the Printer.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,
A Tract of land containing about 400 acres, on Port-Royal iſland, well known by the name of Wigg's Berry, formerly where Col. Thomas Wigg lived, known to be as good for rice and corn, as any tract on the iſland. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſame, by applying to the ſubſcriber, may know his conditions, and ſee the plat of ſaid land. THOMAS WIGG.

SEVEN Hundred Pounds Currency, to let at Intereſt, on good perſonal Security. Enquire of the Printer of this Paper.

*St. Paul's pariſh, Auguſt* 12, 1769.

A Bay gelding, about 14 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, branded on the mounting buttock M in one, has a ſtar and ſnip in his face, the near hind hoof white, with a blemiſh in one eye; was taken with a ſaddle and bridle from a negro, at Beach-Hill, ſuppoſed to be run-away. The owner of the ſaid gelding, muſt prove his or her property before EDWARD PERRY, J. P.

JAMES REMMEDGE informs me of a light grey gelding, about twelve hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder HB, a trotter. And

WILLIAM CARTER, of a bay gelding, about twelve hands high, branded on the off buttock J E, and off ſhoulder with a M above a heart, has a ſmall ſtar on his forehead, paces. The owners of ſaid horſes to prove their property before

*July* 20, 1769. PHILIP SMITH.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber's plantation in Chriſt-Church pariſh, on the 13th inſtant, two negro men, named TOM and PETER: TOM is a thin likely fellow, about five feet ſeven inches high, born in Jamaica, ſpeaks very good Engliſh, and is very artful; had on when he went away, a pair of osnabrugs trowſers, a green negro cloth robin, and white jacket: PETER is a thick well made fellow, of the Angola country, ſpeaks good Engliſh, about five feet two inches high; had on a pair of green negro cloth breeches, and a yellow jacket. Whoever delivers the ſaid negroes to me at my plantation, or to the warden of the work-houſe, ſhall receive TEN POUNDS reward for TOM, and FIVE POUNDS for PETER.

As it is imagined they will attempt to get off the province, all maſters of veſſels are hereby cautioned from carrying them off.

RUN-AWAY at the ſame time, from Mr. *Benjamin Wigfall's* plantation, a black muſtee fellow, named CUPID, about five feet eight inches high, ſtout and well made, has a remarkable large head of hair, and lately trimmed before; had on when he went away, a blue cloth coat, a croſs bar robin, and osnabrug trowſers. TEN POUNDS reward will be given to whoever delivers the ſaid fellow to the warden of the work-houſe, or Mr. *Benjamin Wigfall*, at his plantation in St. Thomas's pariſh.

*Auguſt* 16 1769. JOSEPH WIGFALL.

It is with great Pleaſure we now inform the Public, that at a General Meeting of the Inhabitants of Charles-Town, and of the Places adjacent, the following Aſſociation was unanimouſly agreed to, which we have no Reaſon to doubt will be ſatisfactory to, and concurred with, by every Freeman in the Provinces

WE *His Majeſty's dutiful and loving Subjects, the Inhabitants of* South-Carolina, *being ſenſibly affected with the great Prejudice done to* Great-Britain, *and the abject and wretched Condition to which the* Britiſh Colonies *are reduced, by ſeveral Acts of Parliament lately paſſed, by* ſome of which *the Monies that the Coloniſts uſually and chearfully ſpent in the Purchaſe of all ſorts of Goods imported from* Great-Britain, *are now, to their great Grievance,* wrung from them, *without their Conſent, or even their being repreſented, and applied, by the Miniſtry, in Prejudice of, and without Regard to, the Intereſt of* Great-Britain, *almoſt totally, to the Support of new-created Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms, Placemen, paraſitical and naval miniſterial Officers; and by* others *of which Acts, we are not only* deprived *of thoſe invaluable Rights,* Trial by our Peers *and the* Common Law, *but are alſo made* ſubject *to the* arbitrary *and* oppreſſive Proceedings *of the* Civil Law, *juſtly abhorred and rejected by our Anceſtors the Free-men of* England; *and finding, that the moſt dutiful and loyal Petitions from the* Coloniſts alone, *for Redreſs of thoſe Grievances, have been rejected with Contempt, ſo that no Relief can be expected from* that Method *of Proceeding; and being fully convinced of the abſolute Neceſſity of ſtimulating our Fellow-Subjects and Sufferers in* Great-Britain, *to aid us, in this our Diſtreſs, and of joining the Reſt of the Colonies, in ſome other loyal and vigorous Methods, that may moſt probably procure ſuch Relief, which we believe may be moſt effectually promoted by ſtrict* OECONOMY, *and by encouraging the* MANUFACTURES *of* AMERICA *in general, and of this Province in particular: WE THEREFORE, whoſe Names are under-written, do ſolemnly promiſe and agree to and with each other, That,* until the Colonies be reſtored to their former Freedom, *by* the Repeal of the ſaid Acts, *we will moſt ſtrictly abide by the following*

RESOLUTIONS.

I. THAT we will encourage and promote the Uſe of *NORTH-AMERICAN MANUFACTURES* in general, and thoſe of this Province in particular.---And any of us, who are Venders thereof, do engage to ſell and diſpoſe of them, at the ſame Rates as heretofore.

II. THAT we will upon no Pretence whatſoever, either upon our own Account or on Commiſſion, import into this Province, any of the MANUFACTURES of GREAT-BRITAIN, or any other EUROPEAN or EAST-INDIA Goods, either from GREAT-BRITAIN, HOLLAND, or ANY OTHER PLACE, other than ſuch as may have been ſhipped in Conſequence of former Orders; excepting only, NEGRO CLOTH, commonly called white and coloured PLAINS, not exceeding *One Shilling* and *Six Pence* Sterling per Yard---Striped DUFFIL BLANKETS---OSNABRUGS---coarſe white LINENS, not exceeding *One Shilling* and *Six Pence* Sterling per Yard---CANVAS---BOLTING CLOTHS---DRUGS and FAMILY MEDICINES---PLANTATION and WORKMENS TOOLS---NAILS---FIRE ARMS---BAR STEEL---GUN-POWDER---SHOT---LEAD---FLINTS---WIRE CARDS and CARD WIRE---MILL and GRIND-STONES---FISH HOOKS---printed BOOKS and PAMPHLETS---SALT---COALS---and SALT-PETRE. And excluſive of theſe Articles, we do ſolemnly promiſe and declare, that we will *immediately* countermand all Orders to our Correſpondents in *Great-Britain*, for ſhipping any ſuch Goods, Wares and Merchandizes: And we will ſell and diſpoſe of the Goods we have on Hand, or that may arrive in Conſequence of former Orders, at the ſame Rates as heretofore.

III. THAT we will uſe the utmoſt OECONOMY, in our PERSONS, HOUSES and FURNITURE; particularly, that we will give no MOURNING, or GLOVES or SCARVES at Funerals.

IV. THAT, from and after the *Firſt* Day of *January* 1770, we will not IMPORT, BUY, or SELL, any NEGROES that ſhall be brought into this Province from AFRICA; nor, after the *Firſt* Day of *October* next, any NEGROES that ſhall be imported from the WEST-INDIES, or ANY OTHER PLACE, excepting from AFRICA as aforeſaid. And that, if any GOODS or NEGROES ſhall be ſent to us, contrary to our Agreement in this Subſcription, ſuch Goods ſhall be *re-ſhipped* or *ſtored*, and ſuch Negroes *re-ſhipped* from this Province, and not by any Means offered for Sale therein.

V. THAT we will not purchaſe from, or ſell for, any Maſters of Veſſels, tranſient Perſons, or Non-Subſcribers, any Kind of EUROPEAN, or EAST-INDIA GOODS whatever, excepting COALS and SALT, after the *Firſt* Day of *November* next.

VI. THAT as WINES are ſubject to a heavy Duty, we agree, not import any on our Account or on Commiſſion, or purchaſe from any Maſter of Veſſel, tranſient Perſon, or Non-Subſcriber, after the *Firſt* Day of *January* next.

VII. LASTLY, That we will not purchaſe any NEGROES imported, or any GOODS or MERCHANDIZE whatever, from any Reſident in this Province, that refuſes or neglects to ſign this Agreement within *one Month* from the Date hereof; excepting it ſhall appear he has been unavoidably prevented from doing the ſame. And every Subſcriber who ſhall not, ſtrictly and literally, adhere to this Agreement, according to the true Intent and Meaning hereof, ought to be treated with the utmoſt Contempt.

*GIVEN under our hands, this* 22d *Day of July*, 1769.

*** SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS are left with CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN, Eſq; Meſſrs. ISAAC MOTTE, JOHN EDWARDS, GEORGE ANCRUM, JOHN NEUFVILLE, JOHN CORAM, JOHN WAGNER, PETER TIMOTHY, ROBERT WELLS, and CHARLES CROUCH.

HARLESTON & BONNEAU,
*Have juſt imported in the Ship* LLOYD, *Captain* POCOCK, *from* BRISTOL,
WHITE, blue, and green PLAINS, DUFFILS, bottled CYDER and PERRY, loaf ſugar, linſeed oil, and paints, window glaſs, ſtone butter pots, blue and white water jugs and mugs, milk pans, an aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, osnabrugs, hair ſeating, men and boys ſaddles and furniture, ſheeting and ſhirting linen, beſt Engliſh SEED OATS, &c. &c. theſe articles are all of the beſt, and will be ſold on very moderate terms, at their ſtore on the Bay.

quantity is not published. The remainder of the French army is still surrounded on all sides near Rostino, without being able to find a road to get clear, and what is worse, without being able to get the least subsistance being so strictly guarded. General Vaux sent an express to General Narbona, at Ajaccio, for immediate succour of fresh troops; upon which the latter called a council of war, when it was resolved, that it was not prudent for him to weaken his force, being near another very strong body of the enemy, for which reason he could not comply with his request, and therefore sent to Toulon for immediate reinforcement. Some say the French General is wounded in the shoulder, but that I do not give you for certain; however, the action has, I hope, put a stop to their career for this campaign.

WARSAW, *May* 10.

ADVICE has been received here from prince Gallitzin, by which we are informed, that this general having passed the Neister on the 30th last, with all his army, had presented himself before Choczim; that immediately on his arrival there, a body of a thousand Turkish volunteers sallied out of the town, and fell upon the Russians, but were repulsed without much difficulty; that they afterwards set fire to the place on four sides, by means of red-hot bullets; that the fire lasted till the next day, that they then began to cannonade the castle.

A very bloody action, at the same time, happened between prince Protorowski and a Pacha of two Talls, who had been joined by the eldest Pulawski; the battle was fought on both sides with the greatest obstinacy. A number of the Turks remained dead on the spot; and the Pacha and the Sieur Pulawski are among the prisoners, but the loss of the Russians is not mentioned. A report has prevailed for some days past, that the Sieur Pulawski, the father, is dead.

P. S. Another report is also this moment spread, that the castle of Choczim is taken by the Russians.

DANTRICK, *May* 10. The advices received from all parts of Poland, speak of nothing but the horrible excesses committed by the Confederates. A merchant of this city, who arrived here last week from Bromberg, and who, in order to escape the researches of these rebels, had assumed the habit of an ecclesiastic, relates that at Witkow, a small town a few miles from Bromberg, the Confederates hung up in the market-place the burgo-master and four of the council; and that on the road he saw a great number of persons hanging on trees, murdered or thrown into ditches.

We have received the news here, that the Russians have taken Choczim, and found therein a considerable booty of ammunition and provisions, together with cannon, mortars, and baggage of every kind. But it is added, that notwithstanding the loss of this place, the Turks have passed the Neister, and are preparing to enter Poland; while on the other hand, the generals Prosorowsky and Podhoroczany, who had advanced into Moldavia, have been obliged to retreat a little, on account of the Turks and Tartars having consumed every thing in that country; so that they could not possibly procure subsistence for their troops.

PARIS, *May* 19. Letters from Bastia of the 7th inst. brought by a courier extraordinary from the Count de Vaux, declare, that all the district of Nebbio, composed of seven villages, had submitted to his Majesty's troops; that the Corsicans had abandoned their entrenchments in that quarter; and that Borgo, which had cost us 300 men last year, had been re-taken without striking a blow, where our people found the cannon they left there, and two others belonging to the Corsicans; we had only two officers and seven men killed, with about twenty wounded, in making ourselves masters of these important posts. The letters add, that the inhabitants of Zouza had also submitted, and that we had possession of the pass of Lento.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *April* 17. The 4th of this month, the Porte having received intelligence of the death of the Kan of Tartary, the Grand Signior appointed Dowled Gheray, nephew of the deceased, to succeed him. This young prince had for some time past been Vizir to the Kan, and acquitted himself with no little reputation in that department. It is said that the late Kan died of a violent cold; and, from the fatigue he went through on the invasion of New Servia; other accounts mention his death being occasioned by a wound he received in that expedition. He has left seven children; the eldest of whom accompanied him in several incursions.

A great dispute having arisen between two principal officers of the Janissaries, near Adrianople, several of their adherents took part in the quarrel, which arose to such a height, that many were killed and wounded on both sides---This disorder was afterwards quelled by the good conduct of the Vizir, who broke both the officers.

The plague has lately broke out again in the suburbs of Pera and Galata.

LEGHORN, *May* 13. The Corsicans have carried off sixty Sedan mules from the French, and entirely defeated a detachment of 200 of their troops, which escorted them.

The Count de Vaux having advanced with the greatest part of his army by Rostino, there possessed himself of some heights, from whence he played his artillery. On this General Paoli making a feint of retiring, the French came down with great impetuosity, which brought on a most furious engagement, the issue of which was not at all favourable to the French. General Paoli had even cut off their communication with Bastia and San Fiorenzo, that they were in danger of being forced to surrender. It is added, that in this disagreeable situation, the Count de Vaux had dispatched a Felucca to Bastia to demand succour.

The French, who were posted at Ajaccio, having marched out from thence, advanced as far as Merzana. But their enterprise, according to the accounts, has turned out very unsuccessfully, they having been beaten and obliged to re-enter into Ajaccio.

Those at Calvi, who, pursuant to the plan of operations, had set themselves in motion on the same day, had met with the like fate.

FLORENCE, *May* 23. On Friday last Cardinal Ganganelli, a Monk of a branch of the Franciscan Order, called Minor Conventuals, was elected Pope. He was born at a village called St. Angelo in Vado, in the Dutchy of Urbino, is fifty-four years of age, and was created Cardinal by the Pope in the year 1759, ever since which time he has lived in the cell of the convent of his order at Rome, in the most private manner. He has now assumed the name of Clement XIV. Several couriers passed by yesterday for Vienna, France, and Spain, with the news of his election; and this morning the Nuncio here received by a courier the formal notification of it, which he immediately communicated to this court. We are farther informed from Rome, that Cardinal Pallavicini, who was lately Nuncio at the courts of Spain and Naples, has been appointed Secretary of State.

PETERSBURGH, *May* 12. We have just received the important news that a part of our army having repassed the Neister, attacked the Turks a second time, and entirely routed them; 7000 of the enemy were left dead upon the field of battle, and we have taken 5000 prisoners, besides the important fortress of Choczim, in which we found great quantities of ammunition and provisions. The Imperial army, when the dispatches came away, were in full march to attack Jassy, the capital of Moldavia.

WARSAW, *May* 24. After the late advantages gained by the Russians over the Turks, the cause of their retreating on this side the Niester is hard to be devined, as they appear to have left their enemies a free passage into Poland. A large body of Ottomans have lately destroyed the town of Zwaniec and barbarously murdered all the inhabitants, as well as those in all the adjacent villages.

BERLIN, *May* 20. Some time ago prince Charles, the youngest son of the duke of Courland, and count de Tottleben, were released from the arrest that was laid on them at Glogau. The latter is gone by the way of Warsaw to Petersburg, and it is said he will have a command given him in the Russian army.

HAGUE, *May* 28. On the 25th inst. the baron de Mussin Pouschkin, envoy extraordinary from the empress of Russia, received a courier with the following dispatches, which he immediately communicated to the president of the assembly of the States General.

"The Russian army, commanded by prince Gallitzin, has defeated, near Choczim, a body of 30,000 or 40,000 Turks, and taken a great number of prisoners. The Turks, besides many thousands of killed and wounded, have lost all their baggage and artillery, their military chest valued at 50,000 golden crowns, and 70 camels loaded with provisions and valuable effects. As the Turks have burnt the town of Choczim, and destroyed all the neighbouring country, prince Gallitzin, notwithstanding this advantage, was obliged to repass the Neister, in order to be near his magazines; which he has nevertheless brought forward. A more circumstantial detail of this affair will soon be published."

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS at a Court of Common Pleas, begun and holden at Charles-Town, on Tuesday the 8th Inst. *Theodore Gaillard*, junior, *James M'Call*, *Charles Reily*, *William Miles*, *Tobias Ford*, and *Thomas Platt*, being duly summoned and returned to serve as Jurors at said Court, made Default, and were noted for Non-appearance: THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that the said Defaulters will be fined in the Sum of FIVE POUNDS Proclamation Money each, unless they shall respectively make good and sufficient Excuses, upon Oath, for their Non-appearance, on or before the first Tuesday in October next.

JAMES JOHNSTON, D. C. C. P.

*Pleas-Office, August* 8, 1769.

ALEXANDER GILLON,

HAS JUST IMPORTED,

WHITE PLAINS, of an extraordinary width and quality, bought from the manufacturers with cash, and some very handsome Marseilles QUILTS, which he will dispose of on very low terms, at his store in Broad-street.

Also a few kegs of excellent PRUNES, at 3/9 per lb.

TAKEN UP AT SEA,

ON the second day of this instant, August, by *William Blythe*, master of the schooner *Sally*, from NEW-PROVIDENCE, a LARGE CANOE, about twenty-six feet in length from stem to stern, and six feet wide, rows with four oars, a ring bolt fixed in her stem, and branded 3R, with a diamond a top: Also a SMALL CANOE, about fifteen and an half feet long, and two feet ten inches wide, rows with two oars. The owners or claimants of the said canoes, upon proving their property, and paying the usual charges, may have them by applying to

WILLIAM LOGAN.

☞ Who has exceeding good Jamaica RUM, muscovado sugars, coffee, pimento, mahogany bed posts, limes in barrels, and a few likely NEW NEGRO MEN to dispose of, very reasonably for cash or produce.

*TO BE SOLD by public outcry, on THURSDAY the 31st of August, instant, at the vendue-house in Charles-Town, to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon,*

PART of the REAL ESTATE of Mr. *George Mathews*, deceased, consisting of three very valuable LOTS of LAND, situate on White-Point, viz.

One LOT fronting on the east side of old Church-street or Meeting-street, containing on said street in breadth 56 feet or thereabouts, and in depth running eastward about 206 feet, on which are a good dwelling-house and convenient out-offices.

Another LOT fronting on the west side of Church-street continued, containing in breadth on said street 56 feet or thereabouts, and in [illegible] on which are a large and commodious brick dwelling house, and every convenient out-office necessary for a private family, such as kitchen, wash-house, store-room, horse-stable, chair-house and poultry-house, with a good cellar under the kitchen, now in the occupation of Ebenezer Simmons, Esquire. And,

Another LOT situated on the east side of the last mentioned street, containing in front on the said street 50 feet, and in depth running eastwardly 200 feet.

The conditions of sale are, six months credit with interest from the day of sale, and such security as shall be approved of by

ROBERT RANDAL,
JOHN MATHEWS, sen. } Executors.
JOHN MATHEWS, jun.

*TO BE SOLD at public vendue, on Thursday the 31st instant, at the house of the late* JOSHUA SWINDLE, *taylor, deceased, in Jacksonsburgh,*

THE whole estate of the said deceased, consisting of a variety of household and kitchen furniture, several valuable negroes, among whom is an extraordinary fine wench, that can cook, wash, iron, and sew extremely well, a dwelling house and several out houses.——Also two front lots adjoining the same, and a small stock of cattle, &c. &c.

The conditions of the sale will be cash for all sums under twenty pounds, and all above credit will be given till the first of February next, paying interest and giving security, if required.

EDWARD FORSHAW, Administrator.

All persons who have any demands against the said estate, are requested to bring them in properly attested by the day of sale; and those who are anyways indebted thereto, are desired to make payment immediately, as there is an absolute necessity for settling all the concerns of the said deceased without delay.

EDWARD FORSHAW,

BEGS leave to inform his, and the deceased's friends, that he carries on the business as usual, at the same place, and would be glad of their future favours.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO tracts of LAND, viz.—One at the Euhaws, containing 450 acres, 200 of which is good rice land, the rest good for corn or indico; on the said plantation is a good barn, machine, and other out-houses, mostly new.—The other tract is on the Cypress, about six miles from Dorchester, containing 438 acres, 170 of which is good swamp, the rest good for corn or indico. Any person inclinable to purchase either or both of the said tracts, must apply in Dorchester to RICHARD SALTUS.

A Bay horse, about 13 and an half hands high, branded on the mounting buttock R C.

A sorrel two year old colt, with a blaze down his forehead, about 12 and an half hands high, neither docked or branded.

The owners of the above strays, must prove their property before

August 2, 1769. JOHN JOOR.

THIS is to forbid all Manner of Persons from buying a LOT, situated in the Town of Purrysburgh, known by the Number L, in the Plat of said Town, as I have good and legal Titles, and have had Possession of said Lot for these Fifteen Years. JOHN VAUCHIER.

ALL persons whatsoever, both in Georgia and this province, are desired to pay their several respective debts, due to me by bonds of a long standing, by the first day of January next, more especially those lately contracted by several persons, with the interest money due thereon; after that time those unpaid will be put into the hands of an attorney at law. DANIEL PEPPER.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

JOHN GOTLIEB BALTZ, of the province aforesaid, who is in custody of the Provost-Marshal, upon *Capias ad Satisfaciendum*, at the suit of *Samuel Prioleau*, jun. & *Co.* having petitioned the honourable the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the benefit of the act made for the relief of insolvent debtors: IT IS ORDERED, that the said *Samuel Prioleau*, jun. & *Co.* and all others to whom the said petitioner is anywise indebted, be, and they are hereby summoned and have notice, to appear at the usual place of Judicature, at the first sitting of the Court of Common Pleas, or General Sessions, which shall happen three months after the publication hereof, to shew cause, if any they can, why the said petitioner should not have the prayer of his petition granted.

D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.

*Pleas-Office, June* 30, 1769.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

BARNARD DE YOUNG, of the province aforesaid, who is in custody of the Provost-Marshal, upon *Mesne Process*, at the suit of *James Coachman*, having petitioned the honourable the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the benefit of the act made for the relief of insolvent debtors: IT IS ORDERED, that the said *James Coachman*, and all others to whom the said petitioner is anywise indebted, be, and they are hereby summoned and have notice, to appear at the usual place of Judicature, at the first sitting of the Court of Common Pleas, or General Sessions, which shall happen three months after the publication hereof, to shew cause, if any they can, why the said petitioner should not have the prayer of his petition granted. D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.

*Pleas-Office, July* 10, 1769.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

JOHN JACKSON, of the province aforesaid, who is in custody of the Provost-Marshal, upon *Capias ad Satisfaciendum*, at the suit of *Henry Reeves* and *Robert Cochran*, having petitioned the honourable the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the benefit of the act made for the relief of insolvent debtors: IT IS ORDERED, that the said *Henry Reeves* and *Robert Cochran*, and all others to whom the said petitioner is anywise indebted, be, and they are hereby summoned and have notice, to appear at the usual place of Judicature, at the first sitting of the Court of Common Pleas, or General Sessions, which shall happen three months after the publication hereof, to shew cause, if any they can, why the said petitioner should not have the prayer of his petition granted.

JAMES JOHNSTON, D. C. C. P.

*Pleas-Office, July* 31, 1769.

## Brought to the WORK-HOUSE.

*May* 19, 1769. A mulatto fellow, calls himself *James*, says he was born in Jamaica, and belonged to Mrs. *Bonner*, [illegible] Mr. *Gibbes*, Merchant, took him, and he believes sold him to one Captain *Sangster*, he dying on his passage to *Liverpool*, imagined himself free, as no one claimed him, shipped himself on board the Brig *Gambia*, Captain *Hudson*, bound for the *River Gambia*, and continued twenty-two months there, but on Captain *Davis*'s arrival shipped himself with him for *South-Carolina*; he is five feet five inches high, strait limbed, pitted with the small pox, has a cut over his right eye. Taken up by one Mr. *Hughes*, in *Charles-Town*, as Mr. *Gibbes*'s property in *Jamaica*.

*July* 25, 1769. Three new negroes, two of them of the Mondingo country, but cannot tell their own or masters name; one is five feet eight inches high, of a black complexion, full faced, his country marks on each side his face, and on his right arm, is very strait every way; one is five feet six inches high, not very black, the same marks on each side his face, is older than the other, and has a beard.—The other cannot tell any thing about himself; he is five feet four inches high, full faced, very black, small beard, wants a tooth forward in his upper jaw; they all have white negro cloth jackets and short trowsers, two has caps of the same. Taken up near Col. *Glover*'s cowpen, about eighty miles from Charles Town.

*July* 29, 1769. A new negro fellow, cannot tell his own or master's name, nor his country; he is five feet five inches high, of a yellow complexion, with a long beard, and strait limbed; has on a white negro cloth jacket, with buttons of the same, and an old piece of negro cloth round his waist. Taken up at *Ralph Izard*, Esq'rs plantation at *Jack-Savannah*.

*August* 1, 1769. A negro fellow of the Guinea country, calls himself *Tom*, and says his master's name was *Miller*, a Dutchman, lived at Mr. *William Middleton*'s plantation, but died since he run away; he is five feet three inches high, of a yellowish complexion, well set, carries the marks of an old offender; has on an old white negro cloth jacket, with blue lapells, oznabrug shirt, and white negro cloth breeches. Taken up at Mr. *Robert Rowand*'s plantation at *Stono*.

*August* 16, 1769. A new negro fellow of the Ebo country, can't tell his own or his master's name; he is five feet three inches high, yellow complexion, his teeth filed, his country marks on each side his face, strait limbed; has on an old white negro cloth jacket and breeches, with buttons of the same. Taken up at Mr. *Gabriel Manigault*'s plantation at *Silk Hope*.

JOHN BROWN, WARDEN.

ANDREW LORD,

*Has imported in the last vessels from* LONDON *and* BRISTOL,

A Large quantity of WHITE PLAINS, of different prices, together with a neat and large assortment of GOODS, suitable for the summer season, which he will dispose of on low terms at his store on the Bay.

N. B. Crow coloured MANTUAS, free from spots, OZNABRUGS at 3s. 6d. per yard. tbetf.

TO BE LET,

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